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S. 2987

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Mr. DWORSHAK introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby author-
4 ized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free
5 on board transportation conveyance at point of storage,
6 surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price sup-
7 port program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department
8 of Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eighty-five
9 thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior
10 Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three thou-

1 sand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior
2 Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two thou-
3 sand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred
4 within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of
5 availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall
7 not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose
8 specified in section 2 of this Act with funds made available
9 under this Act and funds available for such purpose out of
10 appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1954.

11 SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall
12 be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of
13 seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray
14 costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized
15 to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service,
16 not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to
17 exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not
18 to exceed \$25,000.

19 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby author-
20 ized and directed to cancel notes issued by the Commodity
21 Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in such
22 amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and
23 certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury are required to re-
24 imburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment
25 in the seeds transferred pursuant to this Act.

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

By Mr. DWORSHAK

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 8431

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 17, 1954

Mr. ELLSWORTH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized
4 and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free on
5 board transportation conveyance at point of storage, surplus
6 hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price-support
7 program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department of
8 Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eighty-five
9 thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior
10 Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three

1 thousand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, In-
2 terior Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two
3 thousand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds trans-
4 ferred within such maximum quantities, subject to deter-
5 mination of availability and surplus supply by the Com-
6 modity Credit Corporation, shall be determined by such
7 agencies, but shall not exceed quantities which may be
8 utilized for the purpose specified in section 2 of this Act with
9 funds made available under this Act and funds available for
10 such purpose out of appropriations to such agencies for the
11 fiscal year 1954.

12 SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall
13 be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of
14 seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray costs
15 of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized to
16 be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service,
17 not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to
18 exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management,
19 not to exceed \$25,000.

20 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby author-
21 ized and directed to cancel notes issued by the Commodity
22 Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in such

1 amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and
2 certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury are required to
3 reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its invest-
4 ment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this Act.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 8431

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH

MARCH 17, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate passed lease-purchase bill.

Senate committees approved numerous bills and resolutions.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 5004-5013

Bills Introduced: Six bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 3326 to S. 3331; S. Con. Res. 78; and S. Res. 232 and 233. Pages 5005-5006

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 8481, third supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1954, with amendments (S. Rept. 1216);

S. 1301, private bill (S. Rept. 1217);

S. 2670, providing for termination of Federal supervision over property of certain Indian tribes in Utah, with amendments (S. Rept. 1218);

S. 2742, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds, with an amendment (S. Rept. 1219); and

S. Res. 233, continuing until January 31, 1955, authority of Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for study and investigation of fuel reserves and the formulation of a fuel policy for the U. S., pursuant to S. Res. 45, 83d Congress (no written report). Pages 5005-5006

Highway Construction: S. Con. Res. 78, authorizing the making of a correction in the enrollment of H. R. 8127, to authorize \$966 million in appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, was adopted. Page 5005

Lease-Purchase: By 47 yeas to 30 nays, Senate passed H. R. 6342, to acquire title to real property and to provide for the construction of certain public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts, and to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes, after rejecting Humphrey amendment authorizing negotiation by Federal departments or agencies for administrative payments in lieu of taxes to State and local governments on property owned by U. S.

Senate asked for conference with the House on the bill and appointed as conferees Senators Martin, Case, Kuchel, Chavez, and Holland. Pages 5013-5028

Highway Tolls: S. 796, to permit the charging of tolls on certain highways constructed with Federal aid, was indefinitely postponed. Page 5028

Government Employees: Senate considered S. 2665, to amend the Classification Act of 1949, and the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, agreeing to all committee amendments, with the exception of the one in the form of a proviso with respect to the existing limitation of not more than 700 positions in grades 16, 17, and 18 of the general schedule. Following this action, however, the bill was displaced when the Senate made S. 2911, the wool bill, its unfinished business. Pages 5028, 5032-5033

Wool: Senate continued its unfinished business, S. 2911, to provide for the development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry. Pages 5033-5034

Nominations: Two Navy nominations in the rank of admiral were received. Page 5034

Program for Wednesday: Senate recessed at 4:49 p. m. until noon Wednesday, when it will continue on S. 2911, wool bill.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

FARM PROGRAM, HAY, TOBACCO, AND FARM LOANS

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with an amendment S. 2987, to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the CCC to Federal land-administering agencies; and without amendment S. 3050, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 regarding tobacco marketing quotas.

The committee also considered, but took no action on, S. 3245, emergency loans for agricultural purposes, and H. R. 6711, to authorize Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Prior to the above executive action, committee held further hearings on S. 3052, to encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture, with testimony from Carl H. Wilken, economic analyst of the Raw Materials National Council. Hearings will continue tomorrow with testimony from Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued hearings on H. R. 8583, independent offices appropriations for 1955, with testimony, as indicated, from the following witnesses, accompanied by their assistants or associates:

On funds for National Science Foundation—Alan T. Waterman and Paul E. Klopsteg, its Director and Associate Director, respectively;

On funds for the Small Business Administration—Wendell B. Barnes, Administrator;

On Civil Service, housing, and Veterans' Administration items—representatives of American Legion;

Also on VA items—representative of the American Dental Association; and

On funds for the Interstate Commerce Commission—representatives of numerous labor organizations.

On Monday, April 19, the subcommittee heard testimony on funds for the Tennessee Valley Authority from Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board, accompanied by his associates; Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, who was accompanied by numerous representatives of organizations in the Tennessee valley; and from representatives of several private power companies.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued hearings on H. R. 8680, Interior Department appropriations for 1955, with testimony today on appropriations for the Office of Territories. Witnesses testifying were William C. Strand, Director, and Delmas H. Nucker, executive officer, both of Office of Territories, and Richard B. Lowe, Governor of American Samoa, and Archie Alexander, Governor of the Virgin Islands, all of whom were accompanied by their assistants or associates. Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on State Department portions of H. R. 8067, State, Justice, Commerce appropriations for 1955, with testimony from the following departmental witnesses: Thruston B. Morton, Acting Deputy Under Secretary; Edward B. Wilber, Budget Officer; Herman Phleger, Legal Adviser; David Key, Assistant Secretary for UN Affairs; Scott McLeod, Administrator, Bureau of Inspection, Security, and Consular Affairs; Joseph B. Phillips, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs; and Robinson McIlvaine, Special Assistant. Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL

Committee on Appropriations: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported with amendments H. R. 8481, third supplemental appropriations for 1954. As approved by the committee, the bill would provide for a total of \$442,348,741, a reduction of \$14,121,755 under the House-approved figure of \$456,470,496.

MILITARY REAL ESTATE

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on Real Estate and Military Construction, in executive session, approved the following projects: Army acquisitions Nos. 81 at Detroit, Mich., and 83 at Seattle, Wash.; Air Force acquisitions Nos. 174 at Indianola Auxiliary Field, Greenville, Miss., and 189 at Stewart Air Force Base, N. Y.; and Navy disposal project No. 14-R at Tampa, Fla.

FHA INVESTIGATION

Committee on Banking and Currency: Committee continued hearings with regard to investigation of the Federal Housing Administration, with testimony today from Albert Cole, Administrator, HHFA; Owen A. Kane, legislative attorney, Office of the Comptroller General; and William A. Newman, Associate Director, Division of Audits, GAO. Hearings continue tomorrow.

GENERAL TAX REVISION

Committee on Finance: Committee continued hearings on H. R. 8300, general tax revision bill, with testimony from the following witnesses:

Ralph Button, American Retail Federation, Washington, D. C., who recommended that section 461 (c), relating to accrual of real-property taxes, be amended to provide that a taxpayer may continue his present method of deducting real-property taxes, and that sections 6016, 6154, and 6655, relating to the declaration of estimated income tax by corporations, be deleted completely;

W. Brice O'Brien, National Coal Association, Washington, D. C., who recommended four amendments dealing (1) with dust-allaying and antifreeze treatment of coal, (2) with net operating loss deduction, (3) with definition of "property" for depletion purpose, and (4) with net income upon which percentage depletion is based;

Kenneth W. Bergen, of Boston, who urged deletion of paragraph 1 of sections 504 (a) and 681 (c) relative to accumulations by charitable trusts;

Roger Milliken, of New York, representing American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, who urged revision of section 167 relating to the problem of depreciation on the capital assets of business;

Barry S. Cohen, an attorney of New York, who advocated an amendment to section 1014, basis of property acquired from a decedent;

John W. Downs, of Boston, and Robert Winslow, Jr., T. H. Mastin & Co., Kansas City, Mo., who urged an amendment to section 736 relating to payments to a retiring partner or a deceased partner's successor in interest;

Meyer M. Goldstein, Pension Planning Co., N. Y., who recommended numerous amendments to pension and profit sharing provisions;

Robert Denniston, of Mobile, Ala., who proposed an amendment to sections 552 and 6035 relating to foreign personal holding companies;

TRANSFER OF HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2987]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

This bill provides for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds by the Commodity Credit Corporation to certain agencies administering grazing lands, as described in the attached report from the Department of Agriculture. The committee amendment simply provides for reimbursement of Commodity Credit Corporation through appropriations rather than through the cancellation of notes, and is consistent with action recently taken by Congress and referred to in the attached letter from the Bureau of the Budget.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., April 1, 1954.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your request of February 22 for a report on S. 2987, introduced by Senator Dworshak.

The bill provides for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies as follows: To the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, not to exceed 485,000 pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department, not to exceed 163,000 pounds; and to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department, not to exceed 252,000 pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred within these maximum quantities, subject to availability and surplus supply determination by CCC, are to be determined by these agencies and are to be used by these agencies only for the purposes of seeding grazing lands administered by them.

To reimburse CCC for its investment in the seeds so transferred, the Secretary of the Treasury is to cancel notes issued by CCC to the Treasury in the amounts required for this purpose.

Although the CCC has in its present inventory approximately 77 million pounds of hay and pasture seeds, a very small percentage of these holdings consists of the kinds of seed largely required to meet the purpose of the proposed legislation. However, it has been very difficult to dispose of these seeds through commercial trade channels, and transfer to the agencies in the amounts specified in the bill would be in the interest of protecting the assets of the Corporation. The proposed use of the seed for seeding grazing lands would not interfere with or replace commercial seed marketings, since it would be in addition to normal seeding programs.

The Department is desirous of cooperating to the fullest extent in moving surplus seed out of storage and putting it to beneficial use. A recent canvass of all Forest Service regional offices and experiment stations in the United States indicates up to 485,000 pounds of CCC seed of suitable species may be effectively used in range-reseeding work. The sum of \$95,000 authorized by the bill, if appropriated by Congress, is inadequate for seeding the full amount of seed if recommended and approved methods are utilized. To do so would require an additional \$90,000 or a total sum of \$185,000 and the realization of at least equal matching from stockmen and others cooperating. This figure is based on experience that 485,000 pounds of seed would be sufficient for seeding some 60,000 acres at present-day planting costs of \$6 per acre plus costs of seed transportation. However, in spite of the deficiency of the bill in its monetary aspects, its enactment would facilitate the revegetation of sizable areas of wornout and at present unproductive forest range. If the bill is enacted and the moneys authorized by it are appropriated, it would permit the acquisition of a large amount of seed without cost, the stretching of present available funds, and the solicitation of increased cooperation by permittee stockmen and others in reseeding.

This Department recommends that the bill be passed.

The committee may wish to consider amending the bill so as to provide, as suggested in the attached copy of a letter from the Bureau of the Budget, for reimbursement of the Commodity Credit Corporation through appropriation rather than through cancellation of notes.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,

Washington 25, D. C., March 30, 1954.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: This will acknowledge receipt of Mr. John L. Wells' letter of March 22, 1954, transmitting copies of the favorable report which the Department of Agriculture proposes to present to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with respect to S. 2987, a bill to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

Since the Commodity Credit Corporation has had difficulty in disposing of hay and pasture seeds through commercial trade channels, the transfer of seeds to the land-administering agencies specified in the bill would help protect the assets of the Corporation. On the other hand, it is our understanding that the seeds held by the Corporation are not of the species of grass best adapted to rangelands under the jurisdiction of these agencies. We believe this latter situation should be fully explored before recommending the enactment of legislation which would call for the expenditure of funds. Also, if this legislation is enacted it would be expected that the agencies would assume the cost of transportation and planting seed to the extent possible within available funds. No commitment can be made at this time as to when any estimate of appropriation referred to in section 2 of the bill would be submitted should the bill be enacted.

It is noted that S. 2987 provides for reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred by means of cancellation of notes issued by the Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury. We believe it should be pointed out to the committee that this provision is contrary to the recent action of the Congress in connection with S. 2714, a bill to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation. A provision in the bill, which has been passed by the Congress and approved by the President (Public Law 312), provides that the capital impairment of the Corporation should

be restored by means of appropriation rather than by note cancellation. Therefore, you may wish to consider amending your report to propose reimbursement to the Commodity Credit Corporation by appropriation rather than by note cancellation.

It is assumed that the committee will obtain the views of the Department of the Interior, since that Department is also directly concerned with the provisions of this bill.

You are advised that, while there would be no objection to the submission to the committee of such report as you may deem appropriate, you are requested to transmit a copy of this letter with your report.

Sincerely yours,

ROGER W. JONES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

○

Calendar No. 1227

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2987

[Report No. 1220]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Mr. DWORSHAK introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with an amendment

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby author-
4 ized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free
5 on board transportation conveyance at point of storage,
6 surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price sup-
7 port program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department
8 of Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eight-five
9 thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior
10 Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three thou-

1 sand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior
2 Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two thou-
3 sand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred
4 within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of
5 availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall
7 not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose
8 specified in section 2 of this Act with funds made available
9 under this Act and funds available for such purpose out of
10 appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1954.

11 SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall
12 be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of
13 seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray
14 costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized
15 to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service,
16 not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to
17 exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not
18 to exceed \$25,000.

19 SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby author-
20 ized and directed to cancel notes issued by the Commodity
21 Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in such
22 amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and
23 certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury are required *There*
24 *are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may*

1 *be necessary* to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation
2 for its investment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this
3 Act.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 2987

[Report No. 1220]

A BILL

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

By Mr. DWORSHAK

FEBRUARY 19 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 8), 1954

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 14), 1954

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 5, 1954
For actions of May 4, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 81

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed bills to use CCC seeds on forest lands, etc., and increase excess-tobacco penalty. Senate discussed bill to earmark Sec. 32 funds for fish, etc. Rep. D'Ewart introduced and discussed bill to transfer extension work among Indians to USDA, etc.

SENATE

1. CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 2987, to provide for use of surplus seeds on Federal lands (p. 5604). The bill directs CCC to transfer not to exceed the following amounts of hay and pasture seeds: To Forest Service, 485,000 pounds; to Fish and Wildlife Service, 163,000 pounds; and to Bureau of Land Management, 252,000 pounds. It authorizes appropriation of \$95,000 for the Forest Service (and other amounts for the other agencies involved) to defray costs of transporting and seeding. As amended in committee, the bill authorizes appropriations to reimburse CCC for the seeds.
2. TOBACCO QUOTAS. Passed without amendment S. 3050, to increase the penalty on the marketing of tobacco in excess of the farm marketing quota from 40% to 50% of the average market price during the preceding marketing year (p. 5605).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 8377, authorizing additional appropriations for Army flood control in the Columbia River Basin (pp. 5602-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. HOMESTEADING. Passed as reported S. 1823, to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during the Korean conflict (pp. 5605-6).
5. SURPLUS FISH. Discussed and passed over S. 2802, to earmark Sec. 32 funds for publicity, research, etc., regarding fish and related products (pp. 5622-3).
6. RECLAMATION. Received the Interior Department report on the Dalton Gardens project, Idaho (p. 5592).
7. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of this project (pp. 5598-9).

8. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Martin inserted a newspaper article commending Herbert Hoover's appeal for economy in Government expenditures (p. 5599).

HOUSE

9. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Miller, Kans., spoke in favor of H. R. 8602, his bill to provide for farm loans for soil conservation practices, and H. R. 6703, the Hope watershed bill (p. 5640).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT. H. R. 8981, by Rep. Angell, "to provide for further beneficial development of the water resources of the Columbia River Basin"; to Public Works Committee (p. 5649).
11. EXTENSION WORK. H. R. 8982, by Rep. D'Ewart, to transfer agricultural extension work among the Indians from the Bureau of Indian Affairs to the Extension Services of USDA and the States; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 5649). Remarks of author (p. A3237).
12. SEED. H. R. 8985, by Rep. Harrison, Nebr., "to amend the Federal Seed Act"; to Agriculture Committee (p. 5649).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. H. R. 8986, by Rep. Mills, and H. R. 8989, by Rep. Trimble, to authorize modification of the general plan for the comprehensive development of the White River Basin to provide for additional hydroelectric power development, for the control of floods, etc.; to Public Works Committee (pp. 5649-50).
14. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8988, by Rep. Small, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to encourage the voluntary retirement of personnel whose effectiveness may be impaired through age and accompanying infirmities; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5650).
- H. R. 8990, by Rep. Withrow, to provide a minimum rate of additional pay for night work performed by wage-board employees of the U. S.; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 5650).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

15. SOIL CONSERVATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., inserted a Fort Worth Press article containing excerpts from essays submitted by high school students participating in a contest sponsored by that paper on soil conservation, the prize-winning essay, and a newspaper article outlining the work that went into winning the Tex. championship for soil conservation work by the Dalworth Soil Conservation District (pp. A3216-7, A3223, A3233-4).
16. PRICE SUPPORTS; EXPENDITURES; ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Rep. Byrd inserted the results of a poll of his constituents indicating that they favored price supports on basic farm products and the St. Lawrence seaway and that they oppose increasing the debt limit (p. A3219).
17. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. Newspaper editorials, etc., on this project (pp. A3220-A3225-7, A3248-9).
18. PERSONNEL; EXPENDITURES. Rep. Bosch inserted National Ass'n of Pro America resolutions favoring removal of policy-making positions from civil service and opposing an increase in the debt limit (p. A3221).

fic Northwest. This particular group of Senators believes that new starts are highly essential if the cheap electric power which we so sorely need is to be supplied.

So I offered to this particular bill in committee an amendment calling for \$1 million additional in authorizations. As the record of the committee will show, the amendment, in the first instance, provided for \$2½ million, because that was the amount which our calculations showed the Army engineers were short in connection with proceeding with the planning of the John Day Dam, with some planning in regard to Look Out Point, and with a group of so-called miscellaneous projects.

Colonel Whipple was at the hearing in the Public Works Committee and testified that the Army engineers had some excess money from unexpended funds which could be used to meet, in part, the necessities of the case, and that a million dollars would suffice. He suggested that my amendment be changed from \$2½ million to \$1 million. I acceded to his request, because all I seek, Mr. President, is the funds which the Army engineers need for planning, in order, as the chairman of the committee said in the committee hearing, that the plans may be available on the shelf and the blueprints may be ready. Some of us feel that they are long overdue. But, be that as it may, we certainly should proceed with the planning. As I said to my colleague in a conversation with him this morning, that was the objective of my amendment. I know my colleague has the same objective, so far as planning is concerned, and I think he has a suggestion as to the course of action we should take jointly in respect to my particular amendment.

I have made this preliminary statement for the RECORD to show what my intention is, and I am sure the senior Senator from Oregon and I can join forces to bring about an acceptable solution.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

MR. CORDON. Mr. President, I, of course, have no objection to the amendment which my colleague has submitted. However, since the time the amendment was submitted a situation has arisen which, I believe, obviates the necessity of the amendment and the appropriation of \$1 million for which it provides. I refer to the fact that in the appropriation estimate for this year there is an item for a dam in the State of Oregon requiring \$4 million. The House appropriated \$3 million for that project. When the bill dealing with civil functions came before the Senate committee the Corps of Engineers advised that they were not seeking a restoration of the \$1 million which had been cut by the House from that particular item. They advised that that amount was not essential to carry on their construction program, but represented an amount which might be needed during the year to settle certain payments in connection with the relocation of a railroad, although it might not be needed for that purpose. Therefore the amount might well go into next year's appropriation. That amount

would offset the precise amount in the amendment offered by my colleague from Oregon.

It is my hope that the Senate will now pass House bill 8377 with the amount originally contained in the bill, because there will be an authorization to offset the amount which otherwise we would have had to cut from the amendment.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

MR. CORDON. I yield.

MR. MORSE. If we pass the bill without my amendment in it, it would mean that the bill would not have to go to conference, would it not?

MR. CORDON. That is correct.

MR. MORSE. And we could go ahead and use the funds for the dam; is that correct?

MR. CORDON. Exactly.

MR. MORSE. On the basis of the explanation which my colleague has made in regard to what really amounts now to an excess in the engineers' funds, so far as authorization is concerned, of \$1 million, there is nothing which would stand as a barrier in the way of the Army engineers using that authorized money, provided the appropriation is made, and to plan for the John Day project and the so-called miscellaneous projects.

MR. CORDON. The Senator is correct in both matters to which he has adverted.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest that the bill be considered as it came from the House, without the Morse amendment added.

MR. BUSH. If I correctly understand the situation, it would mean changing the figures in line 8, "\$167,000,000" to "\$166,000,000."

MR. MORSE. That is correct.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 8377), authorizing the appropriation of funds to provide for the prosecution of projects in the Columbia River Basin for flood control and other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Works with an amendment, at the beginning of line 8, to strike out "\$166,000,000" and to insert "\$167,000,000."

MR. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

MR. KNOWLAND. Would not the desired result be accomplished, since the committee reported an amendment to the bill, to reject the amendment, and then the bill will be in its original form?

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

PAYMENTS FROM UTE INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2742) to amend the act of August

21, 1951, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs with an amendment, in line 9, after "Stat.", to strike out "192", and to insert "193", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first proviso in the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, to authorize a per capita payment out of such funds, to provide for the division of certain tribal funds with the Southern Utes, and for other purposes", approved August 21, 1951 (65 Stat. 193), is amended by inserting after the word "section" the words "exclusive of per capita payments from interest."

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

MR. WATKINS. Mr. President, S. 2742 was introduced by me in the opening days of the second session of this Congress at the request of the Ute Indian Business Council. The bill after being introduced was referred to the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget for reports. The reports were both in favor of this legislation which has as its purpose the removal of a technical misunderstanding as to the intent of Congress. The bill amends the act of August 21, 1951, relating to certain payments out of Ute Indian tribal funds.

When Congress passed that act in 1951 it was the intention, as expressed in the hearings, that the tribe should have full use of the interest accruing after that date but that the tribe should not be authorized to spend more than one-third of the principal then on deposit in the Treasury. The act of 1951 authorized payment out of funds on deposit for the purpose of completing a long-range program for development and integration of the Ute Indians and that program was proposed upon the assumption that this interest would be available for expenditure in compliance with those expressed plans. Therefore, when due to an interpretation of the phraseology of that act it was determined that only one-third of the interest could be used the tribe found itself under obligation to Congress to carry out its long-range program but they were hampered by a shortage of funds which they had not contemplated.

The judgment fund which this tribe depends upon for its development program financing is some \$13 million which earns for them around \$500,000 per year. After reading the hearings which were conducted at the time this act was passed in 1951 it was clear to the members of the committee that it was the intent of Congress that this interest be available to the tribe for expenditure in the development of their long-range program and the present interpretation which has been placed upon that language in the act threatens the successful operation of this program and seriously jeopardizes the effectiveness of the balance of funds which the tribe presently expends.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ISSUANCE OF PATENT IN FEE TO LUCY YARLOTT OTHERMEDICINE

The bill (S. 1301) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Lucy Yarlott Othermedicine was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to issue to Lucy Yarlott Othermedicine a patent in fee to the following-described lands allotted to her on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.: The west half of the northeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 22, and lot 3 of section 10, township 9 south, range 34 east, Montana principal meridian. The prior disposition of the homestead land of Lucy Yarlott Othermedicine is hereby ratified and confirmed.

TRANSFER OF HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 2, line 19, after "SEC. 3", to strike out "The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cancel notes issued by the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury in such amounts as the Secretary of Agriculture determines and certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury are required" and to insert "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free on board transportation conveyance at point of storage, surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price-support program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, not to exceed 485,000 pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department, not to exceed 163,000 pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department, not to exceed 252,000 pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose specified in section 2 of this act with funds made available under this act and funds available for such purpose out of appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1954.

SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this act shall be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service, not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not to exceed \$25,000.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized authorized to be appropriated such sums as may

be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this act.

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill and the amendment?

Mr. DWORSHAK. This bill authorizes the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer hay and pasture seed acquired under its price-support program to specified agencies which are able to use it in seeding grazing lands. The Forest Service would receive up to 485,000 pounds; the Fish and Wildlife Service up to 163,000 pounds; and the Bureau of Land Management up to 252,000 pounds. The seed is surplus and likely to lose its germinating quality if not used for some beneficial purpose.

The bill authorizes appropriations for handling and planting the seeds as well as to reimburse Commodity Credit Corporation. Increased cooperation from grazing permittees would, however, be required to accomplish the planting.

The committee amendment would provide that reimbursement of Commodity Credit Corporation would be accomplished through appropriation rather than cancellation of notes. This is consistent with the action taken by Congress in enacting Public Law 312 of this Congress.

I might add that the bill was drafted after consultation with the various Federal agencies involved, and it has the approval of the executive branch and the unanimous approval of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SMATHERS. Can the Senator from Idaho state whether an opinion was received from the Department of the Interior? As I understand, the Bureau of the Budget recommended that an opinion be obtained from the Department. I wonder if one was procured.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The three agencies involved are all within the Department of the Interior. So far as I know, more than 3 months elapsed during the interim when the bill was being drafted and was under consideration. I am very confident that the three agencies in the Department of the Interior which are directly involved have given full approval to the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. The letter of the Bureau of the Budget, as I have read it, stated that, in the opinion of the Bureau, the seed which it was contemplated would be used was not the best for the purpose of restoring rangelands.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, the Government, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, presently owns in excess of 100 million pounds of surplus seed, which has been acquired under the support-price program. It is true that the bill affects only about 900,000 pounds of seed, because only about 1 million pounds could qualify for use in the grazing areas under the jurisdiction of Federal agencies. Otherwise, I am certain the amount of seed would have been far in excess of the number of pounds involved in the bill.

Mr. SMATHERS. I repeat my question: In view of the fact that the Bureau of the Budget said that they did not believe the seed was the best for the purpose of restoring range lands, I wonder

if the Senator had in mind getting some other kind of seed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Absolutely not. Only those seeds which are valuable for the reseeding program will be used. A few weeks ago, when the Director of the Bureau of Land Management appeared before the Subcommittee on Interior Appropriations, of the Committee on Appropriations, he was asked concerning the program and its relationship to combating halogetin in the public areas of the several States of the West. He very emphatically and specifically said that the surplus seed owned by the Federal Government could be utilized to good advantage in reseeding the public domain and in combating weeds like halogetin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHAPEL FACILITIES FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 60) to provide chapel facilities for Members of Congress was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. MORSE. May we have an explanation of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. MONRONEY. I appreciate the opportunity of advising the Senate that the concurrent resolution which has been pending since the first session of this Congress is to provide private, non-denominational chapel facilities for Members of the Senate and the House, where, amidst the problems of the day, they may retire to meditate or to engage in prayer.

There will be no religious symbols of denominational faith involved. The chapel will be strictly for the use of Members of the Senate and the House.

In anticipation of the adoption of the resolution, a room, formerly used as a clerk's room, has been secured, abutting the Rotunda of the Capitol on the House side. It will be appropriately decorated for the purpose for which it is to be used, and will be available, during the sessions of the Senate and the House, directly and solely for the private meditation and prayer of Members of the Senate and the House.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Will the chapel contain appropriate offices for the chaplains of the Senate and the House?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am sorry to say that the room is not large enough for that purpose. Unfortunately, it will be only for the use of Members of Congress for purposes of prayer and meditation. The room is quite small. We should have liked to be able to provide facilities for the chaplains. I think it is unfortunate that the two clergymen who minister to our spiritual welfare in the Capitol are required to occupy desk space in com-

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 2987

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby author-
4 ized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free
5 on board transportation conveyance at point of storage,
6 surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price sup-
7 port program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department
8 of Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eight-five
9 thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior

1 Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three thou-
2 sand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior
3 Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two thou-
4 sand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred
5 within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of
6 availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit
7 Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall
8 not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose
9 specified in section 2 of this Act with funds made available
10 under this Act and funds available for such purpose out of
11 appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1954.

12 SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall
13 be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of
14 seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray
15 costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized
16 to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service,
17 not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to
18 exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not
19 to exceed \$25,000.

20 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
21 such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity

- 1 Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred
2 pursuant to this Act.

Passed the Senate May 4 (legislative day, April 14),
1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

MAY 5, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

Labor-HEW Appropriation: Concluded general debate on H. R. 9447, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1955 and read the first paragraph for amendment before deferring further action on the bill to Wednesday.

Pages 7417-7446

President's Message—Veto: Received veto message from the President on H. R. 1026, providing medical, surgical, and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service. The message was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed as a House document (H. Doc. No. 429).

Pages 7446-7447

Bills Referred: Eight Senate-passed bills were referred to appropriate committees.

Page 7453

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 4:10 p. m. until Wednesday, June 9, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will further consider H. R. 9447, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare for the fiscal year 1955, under the 5-minute rule (rollcall votes will be deferred to Thursday).

Committee Meetings

SURPLUS COMMODITY DISPOSAL

Committee on Agriculture: Agreed to report to the House S. 2475, relative to sale and disposal of surplus agricultural commodities to foreign countries. The text of this Senate bill was replaced by language presently contained in the House committee print which has been under study by the committee. Recessed on the farm-program study until tomorrow morning.

FARM PRICE SUPPORT

Committee on Agriculture: Voted (21 to 8) that the level of support to cooperators shall be 90 percent of the parity price of the 1955 crop of any basic commodity, with respect to which producers have not disapproved marketing quotas.

MILITARY PERSONNEL HOUSING

Committee on Armed Services: Franklin G. Floete, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Properties and Installations), testified today in favor of H. R. 9463, a Defense Department proposal, which would authorize building 25,000 housing units for military personnel and their families, at an estimated cost of \$350 million. Other departmental witnesses were Adm. Joseph F. Jelley, Director of Construction in Mr. Floete's office; and Brig. Gen. W. A. Carter, Jr., Chief (G-4), Department of the Army. Further testimony was also received from L. C. Bean, vice president, Wherry Housing Association, who recommended yesterday that these buildings be constructed under the Wherry housing bill. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

CREDIT UNIONS—CCC—RESERVE BANKS

Committee on Banking and Currency: Approved the following bills for reporting to the House—

S. 1665, to amend the Federal Credit Union Act relating to the declaration of dividends to members;

S. 2845, to increase funds for purchase of metal for minor coins;

S. 2987, to direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price-support program to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and to the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management, both of the Interior Department.

H. R. 9142, relating to loans to, or purchase of securities of, affiliates of banks of the Federal Reserve System, and investment in bank premises or stock of corporations holding premises; and

H. R. 9236, amended, relative to authority of Director of Federal Credit Unions to bond officers.

Testifying in connection with S. 1665 and H. R. 9236 was Hubert S. Rhodes, who represented the Credit Union National Association.

ARTS PROGRAM

Committee on Education and Labor: The Bosch subcommittee held a hearing today on H. R. 9111, to establish a program of grants to States for the development of fine arts programs and projects, and to provide for the establishment of an American National War Memorial Arts Commission. Testimony on the subject was received from Representative Javits (New York), author of H. R. 5330, a similar bill on this subject; Irving Bryan, Assistant (D. C.) Corporation Counsel; Milo F. Christiansen, Superintendent, D. C. Recreation Department; John R. Searles, Jr., executive director, D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency; Lloyd Goodrich, chairman of Committee on Government and Art, New York City; Dr. Howard Hanson, president, National Music Council, Rochester, N. Y.; Patrick Hayes, Washington, D. C., past president, National Association of Concert Managers; Roger M. McDonough, director of the New Jersey State Library; and Prof. William A. Parker, secretary for fellowships, American Council of Learned Societies. Recessed until tomorrow morning.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Met for further executive consideration of the mutual security draft bill, and heard the following officials of the Foreign Operations Administration in a morning session—Morris Wolf, General Counsel; E. B. Buck, Director, Office of Trade, Investment, and Monetary Affairs; Glen Lloyd, Deputy to the Director; Lawrence Ebb, Office of General Counsel; and Dr. D. A. FitzGerald, Deputy Director for Operations.

In an afternoon open hearing, Representative Multer (New York) testified on the subject, following which executive testimony was received from Harold E.

Stassen, Director, Foreign Operations Administration; E. B. Buck, Director, Office of Trade, Investment, and Monetary Affairs, FOA; Glen Lloyd, Deputy to the Director, FOA; John Murphy, Controller, FOA; John Ohly, Deputy Director for Program and Planning, FOA; Frederick Nolting, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Mutual Security Affairs, Department of State; Adm. W. S. Delaney (retired), Deputy Director for Mutual Defense Assistance Control, FOA; C. A. Richards, Director, Office of Small Business, FOA.

In morning and afternoon executive sessions tomorrow, the committee will mark up the draft mutual security bill.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Committee on Government Operations: The Harden subcommittee reviewed study reports in executive session today. Will resume on same topic Friday morning.

PUBLIC LANDS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: The D'Ewart subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee H. R. 1254, amended, to provide authorization for certain uses of public lands; H. R. 8549, granting the consent of Congress to the Breaks Interstate Park Compact; and H. R. 9194, to provide for the conveyance of certain land owned by the Federal Government near Vicksburg, Miss., to Vicksburg, Miss. Also tabled H. R. 8548, a companion bill to H. R. 8549; and H. R. 7082, a private bill.

Representative Perkins (Kentucky), author of H. R. 8548, spoke in support of that proposal, and Representative Williams (Mississippi) testified on behalf of his bill, H. R. 9194. James A. Lanigan, an attorney in the Department of Justice, urged favorable enactment of H. R. 1254, and also answered questions on H. R. 7082. The subcommittee also interrogated Jackson E. Price, Assistant Solicitor, National Park Service, in connection with H. R. 9194 and 8549. Recessed until tomorrow morning when it will consider H. R. 8385, relative to making the size of townlots conform in size to local standards; and also take up proposed park-concession awards.

CALL SELECTORS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 6004, with amendments, to require automatic radio call selectors on cargo ships; and

H. R. 6253, with an amendment, relating to overtime pay for employees of the U. S. Public Health Service, Quarantine Division.

Recessed until tomorrow when it will consider H. R. 9079, to prohibit transportation of gambling devices in interstate commerce.

PRISONERS OF WAR

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on War Claims and Trading With the

Enemy Act postponed to a later date today's scheduled hearing on H. R. 7711, to provide for a study of the mental and physical consequences of malnutrition and starvation suffered by prisoners of war and civilian internees during World War II and the hostilities in Korea. Will meet tomorrow morning on H. R. 3298, missing persons; and H. R. 2546, dependent husbands.

WITNESS IMMUNITY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 1 held a hearing on bills relating to immunity of witnesses and heard Attorney General Brownell recommend enactment of H. R. 6899, a bill which would provide that no witness shall be excused from testifying or from producing books, papers, and documents before either House, or before any committee of either House on the ground the testimony or evidence will incriminate that the Attorney General has adjudged such to be necessary to the public interest. Also heard Representative Keating (New York), author of H. R. 6899, and Walter P. Armstrong, Jr., chairman of the criminal law section of the American Bar Association.

BANKRUPTCY

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 2 held a hearing on H. R. 8210, to amend section 14 of the Bankruptcy Act, relating to discharges, and section 58, relating to notices. Testimony was received from Edwin L. Covey, Chief of Bankruptcy, Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts.

VESSELS TO BRAZIL

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: Heard testimony today in favor of a proposal (S. 2370 and H. R. 6317) which would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell and transfer to the Government of Brazil or to Brazilian citizens not more than 12 coastal-type ships designated as C1-MAV-1 merchant vessels. The following witnesses testified—Capt. John H. Nevins, Jr., head, Transport and Petroleum Branch (Logistics), Office of Chief of Naval Operations; Commodore Robert C. Lee, vice chairman of the board of directors, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.; Francis T. Greene, executive vice president, American Merchant Marine Institute; Charles P. Nolan, Officer in Charge, Transportation and Communications, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State; Ralph B. Dewey, representing the Pacific-American Steamship Association; and Harry X. Kelly, president of Mississippi Shipping Co. (Delta Line), New Orleans, La. Adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

TEXAS LAND TRANSFERS

Committee on Public Works: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

H. R. 7913, to convey by quitclaim deed certain land within the portion of Texarkana Dam and Reservoir project, Texas; and

PROVIDING FOR THE TRANSFER OF HAY AND PASTURE
SEEDS FROM THE COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
TO FEDERAL LAND-ADMINISTERING AGENCIES

JUNE 15, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WOLCOTT, from the Committee on Banking and Currency,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2987]

The Committee on Banking and Currency, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the first section of the bill strike out "1954" and insert "1955".

The bill would authorize and direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer up to 900,000 pounds of hay and pasture seeds to 3 land administering agencies of the Federal Government. Such seed transfers would be made free on board transportation conveyance at point of storage to the receiving agencies. Appropriations in the amount of \$145,000 to the receiving agencies would be authorized to be applied on costs of transporting and planting of the seeds. An appropriation would also be authorized to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment (costs approximate \$335,600) in the seeds transferred pursuant to this act.

As of April 30, 1954, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 77.4 million pounds of hay and pasture seeds acquired under 1950, 1951, and 1952 crop price support programs. These seeds acquired at a cost of \$37.3 million, after a reserve for losses in the amount of \$10.3 million were carried at a net book value of \$27 million. As of that date the records show 24.7 million pounds of hay and pasture seeds had been disposed of at a loss of approximately \$5.3 million.

The Commodity Credit Corporation discontinued its hay and pasture seed price support operations with the 1952 crops.

In terms of broad classification the hay and pasture seed holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation on April 30, 1954, consisted of the following:

	<i>Quantity, pounds</i>
Alfalfa.....	37, 625, 369
Birdsfoot trefoil.....	117, 959
Clover.....	26, 081, 292
Grasses.....	13, 610, 187
Total.....	77, 434, 807

Only slightly more than 1 percent of Commodity Credit Corporation holdings of hay and pasture seeds would be involved in the transfer of the 900,000 pounds of seeds provided for by the bill. The quantities of the various types of seeds to be transferred are as follows:

	<i>Quantity, pounds</i>
Alfalfa, certified.....	307, 000
Birdsfoot trefoil.....	20, 000
Sweet clover.....	153, 000
Ladino clover.....	75, 000
Smooth brome grass.....	3, 400
Smooth brome grass, certified.....	34, 500
Mountain brome grass.....	176, 000
Slender wheatgrass.....	25, 000
Slender wheatgrass, certified.....	32, 600
Tall fescue, certified.....	73, 500
Total.....	900, 000

The cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation of the 900,000 pounds of seed approximates \$335,600 which compares with estimated realizable value of \$262,600. The receiving agencies of the seed are the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department; and the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department. Of the total of 900,000 pounds of seeds authorized to be transferred, the Forest Service would be allotted 485,000 pounds, the Fish and Wildlife Service 163,000 pounds and the Bureau of Land Management 252,000 pounds.

The receiving agencies could only use the seeds transferred for the seeding of grazing land administered by them. It is estimated these transfers will enable the agencies involved to expand their existing programs for range improvement to the extent of seeding approximately an additional 110,000 acres of rangeland. To accomplish this the agencies will have to solicit cooperation from the users of the rangeland, including State game and fish commissions, in the planting of the seeds. Planting costs are estimated at about \$6 per acre or approximately \$660,000 total for the seeding involved. Since the bill only authorizes appropriations to the receiving agencies in the amount of \$145,000 to cover both transportation and seeding costs it is evident the range users will have to cooperate substantially in carrying out this program.

For years the grazing land administering agencies and the users have cooperated in range-improvement programs. For example, in grazing districts which are administered by the Bureau of Land Management a charge is made of 12 cents a cow-month. This charge of 12 cents includes 10 cents for grazing fee and 2 cents for a range-

improvement fee. In addition, users have been making substantial contributions to other soil and moisture and range-improvement programs. Ranges suffer losses through drought, depletion, noxious range plant invasion, poisonous weed infestation and fire. Sound soil conservation practice requires that our rangelands be maintained and improved. The seed transfers provided in the bill will permit a modest expansion of our present range-improvement programs.



Union Calendar No. 671

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2987

[Report No. 1871]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 5, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JUNE 15, 1954

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby author-
4 ized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free
5 on board transportation conveyance at point of storage,
6 surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price sup-
7 port program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department
8 of Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eighty-five
9 thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior
10 Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three thou-

1 sand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior
2 Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two thou-
3 sand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred
4 within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of
5 availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall
7 not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose
8 specified in section 2 of this Act with funds made available
9 under this Act and funds available for such purposes out of
10 appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year ~~1954~~ 1955.

11 SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall
12 be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of
13 seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray
14 costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized
15 to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service,
16 not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to
17 exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not
18 to exceed \$25,000.

19 SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity
21 Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred
22 pursuant to this Act.

Passed the Senate May 4 (legislative day, April 14),
1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,
Secretary.

AN ACT

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

MAY 5, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency

JUNE 15, 1954

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF S. 2987

JULY 7, 1954.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 616]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 616, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 230

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. RES. 616

[Report No. 2035]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 7, 1954

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
4 for the consideration of the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the
5 transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit
6 Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies. After
7 general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall
8 continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and
9 controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of
10 the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be
11 read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the con-
12 clusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the

1 Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with
 2 such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previ-
 3 ous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and
 4 amendments thereto to final passage without intervening
 5 motion except one motion to recommit.

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of S. 2987, a bill to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois

JULY 7, 1954

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 15, 1954
For actions of July 14, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 131

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HIGHLIGHTS; House passed bill to transfer surplus CCC seeds to Forest Service and BLM. House committee reported bills authorizing long-term leases of forest lands and study of Hawaii water resources. House committee announced decisions on Federal pay bill. Senate committee made decisions on farm program bill. Senate concurred in House amendments to bill to amend the Farm Tenant Act. Senate received supplemental appropriation estimates for this Department. Sens. Ferguson, Aiken, Young, Humphrey, and others, debated farm program. Senate committees reported bills to standardize rates on household goods shipped by U. S. Govt. for employees, and to authorize FCA to make LBC type loans.

HOUSE

1. CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY. Passed as reported S. 2987, to authorize transfer of surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and BLM and to authorize appropriations for planting these seeds (pp. 9962-5).
2. FORESTRY; WATER RESOURCES. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 2843, to authorize the Interior Department to investigate and report to Congress on the conservation, development, and utilization of the water resources of Hawaii (H. Rept. 2241); and H. R. 1254, to authorize long-term leases, permits, or easements to States and other public agencies on national forest and other Federal lands (H. Rept. 2243)(p. 9969).
3. MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 2380, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act (H. Rept. 2238); and S. 2381, to promote development of oil and gas on the public domain (H. Rept. 2239)(p. 9969).
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 3384, to authorize the Talent division of the Rogue River project, Oreg. (H. Rept. 2244)(p. 9969).
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5731, to authorize reclamation

facilities on the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (pp. 9949-50).

5. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states: "Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: Continued consideration of H. R. 8093, Federal pay bill, and agreed to place a \$180 minimum on the increase recommended yesterday for all employees under the Classification Act. Other actions taken were—struck out the provision to repeal the Whitten rider; struck out the provision which would have permitted selection of 5 persons from the list of civil-service eligibles instead of 3; and approved an amendment permitting appeal to the Commission where persons are passed over on eligibility lists because of their sex." (p. D836)

SENATE

6. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "in executive session, reconsidered its action of July 9 on S. 3052, to encourage a stable, prosperous, and free agriculture, and took the following additional actions thereon: (1) Agreed to include in S. 3052 the provisions of S. 2911, to provide for the development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry; and (2) agreed to delete the proposed inclusion of cling peaches, pears, Irish potatoes, and sweetpotatoes for canning and freezing under market agreements and orders. Following these additional actions, the committee again ordered this bill reported to the Senate." (p. D832)

Sens. Ferguson, Aiken, Young, Humphrey, and others, discussed the Administration's farmprogram (pp. 9981-5).

7. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President various supplemental appropriation estimates, including the following: National forest protection and management, \$375,000; watershed protection under H. R. 6788, \$3,000,000, including not to exceed \$50,000 for the Office of the Solicitor; water facilities loans under S. 3137, \$5,000,000 (loan authorization); Office of the Solicitor, \$50,000 under the water facilities loans bill and \$14,000 under S. 1276, to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act; Commodity Exchange Authority, \$93,000 (of which \$39,000 would be effective if the Act is extended to coffee, \$34,000 if the Act is extended to onions, and \$20,000 if the Act is extended to wool); and Foreign Agricultural Service, \$2,000,000 for agricultural attaches (including \$15,000 for representation allowances), of which \$1,000,000 shall be transferred from the State Department, and subject to enactment of the applicable provision of the farmprogram bill, H. R. 9680. (S. Doc. 138; p. 9972.)

8. PERSONNEL. The "Daily Digest" states that the Post Office and Civil Service Committee "met in executive session to discuss in detail pay raise legislation as it pertains to postal employees, classified employees, and others. Following this meeting, it was announced: (1) That the committee had defeated a motion to strike all after the enacting clause of H. R. 7774, to establish a uniform system for granting incentive awards to Federal officers and employees, and substitute in lieu thereof the content of S. 3444, to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, and that the new bill be reported to the Senate, and (2) that the chairman was authorized to call hearings on pay increase legislation early next week, the date of which is as yet undetermined." (p. D833)

9. FARM LOANS. Concurred in the House amendments to S. 1276, to amend title 1 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, relating to farm ownership loans (p. 9995). For provisions of this bill see Digest 129. This bill will now be sent to the President.

As Admiral Leggett, head of the Bureau of Ships, has pointed out:

The current and prospective scarcity of commercial ship construction constitutes a serious threat to our national security.

If things continue as they are now we simply are not going to have the mobilization base in terms of ship construction that is essential.

To allow essential shipyards to fold up at this time is contrary to our entire national defense policy.

Mr. Chairman, I am one who has believed that the administration proposal approved by the Senate is far more acceptable than the proposal of the House which is now before us.

I agree very largely with the sentiments expressed by the able gentleman from Washington, the chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Mr. TOLLEFSON.

It seems to me if we can secure 20 tankers through private financing, for which we simply have to pay charter hire over a period of years without any immediate appropriation, that that is something we should be grateful for.

I believe it will cost less money, that it will assure action at this session of the Congress, that it will stimulate private enterprise, and that it will contribute immediately to the result which I am sure we all have at heart.

I am going to vote to send this bill to conference in the fervent hope that matters can be so adjusted there that this Congress will enact into law a bill which will bring about the construction which is so vital from the standpoint of national defense.

Mr. BATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts.

Mr. BATES. The thing that has concerned me about this particular bill, and which I discussed at least in the committee, was whether or not this particular bill would cause tankers to be constructed. The hour is late in this particular session; I do not know what the Appropriations Committee of this House is going to do, or what the views may be of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate.

And regardless of what has been said here today I think the other proposal perhaps would be cheaper than this.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. May I say in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that it seems to me that there is no objection which has been raised to the Senate proposal that cannot be met by a reasonable modification in the language of the Senate bill.

(Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. BATES addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no further requests for time, the Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy or such officer as he shall designate is authorized to enter into contracts upon such terms as the Secretary of the Navy shall determine to be in the best interests of the Government for the time charter to the Navy of not to exceed 20 tankers not now in being for periods of not more than 10 years to commence upon tender of the tankers for service after completion of construction. In awarding such contracts the Secretary of the Navy shall give preference to operators who are exclusively engaged in the operation of American flagships.

SEC. 2. (a) Each tanker shall be not less than 25,000 nor more than 32,000 deadweight tons, shall have a speed of not less than 18 knots, and shall be constructed in a shipyard situated within the continental United States for operation under United States registry, such construction to be, so far as practicable, of materials and equipment produced or manufactured in the United States and shall be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder, who can and will construct the said tankers within the period of 2 years as specified in subsection (d) of section 2.

(b) The hire stipulated with respect to any vessel in any charter party entered into under this act shall not exceed an average rate for the life of the charter party of \$5 per deadweight ton per month: *Provided*, That such average rate will not result in the recovery of more than two-thirds of the construction cost of the ships.

(c) Any contractor shall agree as part of the contract entered into under the provisions of this act that the vessel or vessels contracted for shall remain under United States registry for 10 years after the period during which such vessel or vessels are under charter to the Navy unless the Secretary of the Navy determines at any time during such 10 years that a transfer of the registry of such vessel or vessels to a foreign country would not be inimical to the national defense, and the Secretary of Commerce likewise determines said transfer to be in the national interest.

(d) Any contract to charter entered into under the provisions of this act shall require that, except for delays not the fault of the owner, including delays excusable under the force majeure clause of the applicable construction contract, the vessel or vessels contracted for shall be tendered to the Navy for service within 2 years after the date of such contract to charter.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That the President is hereby authorized to undertake the construction of not to exceed 20 tankers. The tankers shall be of approximately 25,000 deadweight tons each, shall have a speed of not less than 18 knots, and shall be constructed in private shipyards within the continental United States. The construction of the tankers shall be, so far as practicable, of materials and equipment produced or manufactured in the United States.

"Sec. 2. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed \$150 million for the construction of the foregoing vessels."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Lecompte, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (S. 3458) to authorize the long-term time charter of tankers by the Secretary of the Navy, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 625 he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to authorize the construction of tankers."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930 RE CRUDE SILICON CARBIDE

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8628) to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to insure that crude silicon carbide imported into the United States will continue to be exempt from duty.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, this bill was reported favorably by unanimous vote of the Committee on Ways and Means and there are no objections on this side of the aisle.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 1672 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting "crude silicon carbide," after "corundum ore."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 8628 is intended to assure that crude silicon carbide shall continue to be exempt from duty when imported into the United States whether it is used as an abrasive or refractory material or in metallurgy.

Silicon carbide is a manmade mineral, produced by fusing sand and coke in an electric furnace. Originally developed over a half century ago as a abrasive material, it has attained preeminence in our industrial economy as the basic material for grinding wheels, abrasive paper and cloth, and so forth, for work on hard and brittle nonferrous metals and ceramics. In war time, silicon car-

bide becomes even more important because it can be substituted to a considerable extent for industrial diamonds. The supply of diamond bort—produced in Africa—is never adequate in war time, and it must be severely rationed. Silicon carbide has filled the gap. It follows that a large and dependable supply of silicon carbide is necessary not only for our industrial economy but also for national defense.

The Tariff Act of 1930 now provides that "crude artificial abrasives" shall be exempt from duty, and inasmuch as crude silicon carbide has been considered as an artificial abrasive, it has been on the free list. Silicon carbide, made by fusing sand and coke in an electric furnace, has been used chiefly as an abrasive material in the manufacture of grinding wheels, abrasive paper, abrasive cloth, and so forth. In recent years, however, silicon carbide has become increasingly important in a nonabrasive use as a refractory material and in metallurgy.

Because the duty-free status of silicon carbide results from its listing as a crude artificial abrasive, the increasing use of silicon carbide for purposes other than the manufacture of abrasive products raises a doubt as to whether it should still be entitled to classification under Tariff paragraph 1672 and enjoy the resulting duty-free treatment. It is estimated that nonabrasive uses accounted for at least 40 percent of the total quantity of silicon carbide imported and consumed in the years 1952 and 1953.

The United States abrasive, steel, and refractory industries are almost entirely dependent on Canada for their supply of silicon carbide and their is only one domestic producer of silicon carbide in commercial quantities. Statistics on United States production of crude silicon carbide are not separately reported. However, statistics are reported on production in the United States and Canada combined. These statistics are to be found in the Committee Report accompanying this legislation, House Report 2209. In recent years imports have supplied about two-thirds of the total United States consumption of crude silicon carbide.

All of Canada's production of silicon carbide is accounted for by 6 branch plants of 5 United States companies. One of these five companies is the only domestic producer. Petroleum-coke and high-grade silica sand which are two major raw materials used in the manufacture of crude silicon carbide are imported duty free from the United States by Canada.

It is my belief that it will be in the interest of our national industrial economy and our national security to assure the continued duty-free entry of silicon carbide.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 208 (5) OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 9248) to amend section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 308 (5) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (U. S. C. 19: 1308 (5)), is further amended to read as follows:

"(5) Automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, airplanes, airships, balloons, boats, racing shells, and similar vehicles and craft, and the usual equipment of the foregoing; and in case of all of the foregoing the collectors of customs may, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed 90 days with respect to such items which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests for other than a money purse, but unless such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, it shall be subject to forfeiture.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "foregoing";, strike out the balance of line 8 and all of lines 9, 10 and 11, and on page 2 strike out lines 1 to 6 inclusive and insert the following: "all the foregoing which are brought temporarily into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or other specific contests; and, in the case of vehicles and craft entered under this subdivision to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purses, collectors of customs, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, may defer the exaction of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation, but unless such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, H. R. 9248 will liberalize section 308 of the Tariff Act of 1930 which prescribes conditions under which articles may be imported duty free under bond on a temporary basis. This liberalization will exempt amateur sportsmen who wish to bring their yachts, automobiles, or other craft or vehicles into the United States for participation in races or other contests, when they remain in the country for not more than 90 days, from the requirement that such persons execute a bond to guarantee the exportation of the craft or vehicle.

As presently in force, section 308 (5) permits the entry without payment of duty, under bond for exportation within a period not to exceed 3 years, of vehicles and craft which are brought into the United States by nonresidents for the purpose of taking part in races or specific contests. H. R. 9248 in the case of such vehicles or craft which are brought in by nonresidents to take part in races or specific contests for other than a money purse, would permit the bond requirement to be deferred for 90 days, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may provide.

Provision is made for the forfeiture of such vehicles or craft if not exported within the period of deferment or if appropriate bond is not filed in lieu of ex-

portation within the period of deferment.

The amendment adopted by your committee is clarifying in nature and restores certain restrictive language contained in present law which was inadvertently deleted in the introduced version of H. R. 9248.

H. R. 9248 was reported to the House by the unanimous vote of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I have a reservation of time for this afternoon, but I also have an appointment at the Pentagon. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to vacate my time for this afternoon and request permission to address the House for 45 minutes on tomorrow and 45 minutes on Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROVIDE FOR TRANSFER OF HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 616 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies. After general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] and yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to urge the adoption of House Resolution 616 which will make in order the consideration of the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies. House Resolution 616 provides for an open rule with 1 hour of general debate on the bill itself.

S. 2987 would authorize and direct the Commodity Credit Corporation to transfer up to 900,000 pounds of hay and pasture seeds to 3 land-administering agencies of the Federal Government.

Appropriations in the amount of \$145,000 to the receiving agencies would be authorized to be applied on costs of transporting and planting of the seeds. An appropriation would also be authorized to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this act. This cost would be approximately \$335,600.

The receiving agencies could only use the seeds transferred for the seeding of grazing land administered by them, and it has been estimated that about 110,000 acres of additional rangeland would thus be seeded. The three receiving agencies, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Land Management would, with the cooperation of the range users, be able to do a tremendously important job in building up our range resources.

The ranges of this Nation are subject to deterioration through drought, depletion, noxious range plant invasion, poisonous weed infestation and fire. It appears to me that it is just as vital to take care of our range resources, to maintain and improve and expand them as it is to conserve our forest and mineral resources. This Nation is tremendously wealthy in natural resources and in the conservation of these resources lies the source of our future as a nation. I hope that the rule will be adopted and that the bill itself will pass.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I know of no opposition to the rule or the bill which it makes in order. I do not desire to use any more time.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill S. 2987, with Mr. Bow in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH].

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, this bill S. 2987 is an identical bill to H. R. 8431 which I introduced in the House in March of this year. The bill is very simple in principle and even very simple in wording. It merely provides to take something that the Government of the United States already owns, namely some seed now deteriorating in warehouses, under the ownership of the Government through the Commodity

Credit Corporation and place this seed on the rangelands and other lands owned by the United States which themselves are either deteriorating or are not up to maximum use.

In other words, we would take some seed which we have in surplus in warehouses and put it on some land the Government owns, so that the seed itself is used and the land is improved or in some cases actually saved by the prevention of erosion.

Mr. Chairman, it seems hardly necessary for me to take the 5 minutes allowed me by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Wolcott]. The bill actually needs little or no explanation.

The mechanics as provided in the bill for the carrying out of the program are simply these. The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized and directed to transfer to certain agencies surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price-support program. These agencies are the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, which under the bill would receive not to exceed 485,000 pounds; the Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior which would be allowed to use 163,000 pounds; the Bureau of Land Management of the Interior Department, not to exceed 250,000 pounds.

The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purposes specified.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to inquire of the distinguished gentleman from Oregon whether the provisions of the bill are broad enough to provide for distribution to the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture for these upstream development projects of which we have launched some 60, or which will be under construction soon. There is considerable reseeding of lands in those river valleys. Would it be broad enough to be made available to the Department of Agriculture for that purpose?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I would think that under the wording of the bill the Forest Service would have the right, within its judgment, to place the seeds on any lands under its ownership in the Forest Service.

Mr. BAILEY. In this particular instance the Government would not actually control the land. It is a cooperative undertaking between the Government and local communities, people residing in that particular section of the valley, to build the necessary holding dams to control the flow of water and to reseed for reforestation. It is a general program of rehabilitation of the watersheds. I wondered if it would be available for that purpose.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. The program would apply to those lands actually owned by the United States Government. As I read the language of the

bill, I would not think there would be any authority in this bill to allow the Forest Service to put seeds on privately owned land. The seed is put on land owned by the Government and administered by either the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management, or the Forest Service.

Mr. TALLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. TALLE. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon that I am very much in favor of this bill. At the time it was being considered in committee I attempted to summarize briefly what the bill provides, and these were my words:

Why not transfer something the Government already has in one agency, which does not need it and will not use it, to three other agencies that do need it and intend to use it? Is not that the heart of it?

Mr. Joy. I think that was intent of the bill.

Then I stated that of course there must be proper accounting, so that there need be no question raised about anything being done contrary to good accounting practice. Is it not the gentleman's understanding that proper accounting will be made and should be made?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I thank the gentleman from Iowa for his remarks. Yes, I think we need have no slightest doubt regarding the proper accounting of the program that is provided for under this bill, because the seeds are taken from one agency and used and distributed by another. I think it is absolutely mandatory that both agencies account for their action as provided for in the bill. I think we need have no worry about the manner of accounting.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I have no requests for time on this side. The bill was reported unanimously by the committee. I think it is a good bill and ought to be passed.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. BUDGE].

Mr. BUDGE. Mr. Chairman, there can certainly be no more valid use for the surplus commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation than the preservation of the natural resources of the United States. I sincerely hope the bill will be adopted.

(Mr. BUDGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question propounded by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY], it would seem to me that if he wants these pilot plant projects eligible to receive any of this seed, he should put in an amendment which, I think, should be satisfactory to the authors of the bill on line 7, page 1, to include the words "Soil Conservation Service" following the words "to the Forest Service" because otherwise I do not think there is any authority in this

bill to give the Commodity Credit Corporation the right to turn over to the Soil Conservation Service, which operates the so-called watershed pilot plant protection program, any of this particular seed. I do not see the gentleman from West Virginia on the floor, but may I point out to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] that that would be the answer to the question.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. COON].

Mr. COON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to support S. 2987, which would provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management for range improvement and conservation programs.

This legislation would serve three purposes. It would improve the carrying capacity of the range on our public lands, and thus provide better feed for our stockmen and sportsmen, and therefore a supply of meat at a reasonable cost to the consuming public.

It would also take out of the Government's hands the seeds which are appropriate for use on the range, and therefore would prevent these seeds from further depressing the market. I am told that the seeds removed from stock by this procedure would include alfalfa, Ladino clover, bromegrass, wheat grass, and tall rescue, to a total of 900,000 pounds.

Finally, this bill would remove these seed stocks from the warehouse where they are deteriorating, a useless burden on the Government's hands, and turn them to a useful purpose.

Therefore, in the interest of the livestock industry, the sportsmen, and the consuming public, in the interest of the seed industry of America, and in the interest of relieving the Government of some of the burden of these surplus seeds, I believe this is good legislation, and should be passed.

I understand that as of April 30, 1954, the Commodity Credit Corporation owned 77.4 million pounds of hay and pasture seeds acquired under 1950, 1951, and 1952 price support programs. These seeds, acquired at a cost of \$37.3 million after a reserve for losses in the amount of \$10.3 million, were carried at a net book value of \$27 million. As of that date the records show 24.7 million pounds of hay and pasture seeds had been disposed of at a loss of approximately \$5.3 million. The Commodity Credit Corporation discontinued its hay and pasture seed price support operations with the 1952 crops.

Cooperation between the agencies concerned and the users of the land will be required in order to put this program into effect. I think that this is appropriate, in that those who stand to benefit from this program will assist in carrying it out. I understand that for years the grazing land administering agencies and the users have cooperated in range-improvement programs.

Sound soil conservation practices require that our rangelands be maintained and improved. The seed transfers pro-

vided in this bill will permit an expansion of our present range improvement programs.

I hope the House will act favorably upon S. 2987.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Chairman, the members of the committee have brought us today a piece of constructive and worthwhile legislation that represents the proper approach to the question of reseeding the range. The American people own thousands of acres of rangeland that are chiefly administered by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Commodity Credit Corporation also owns thousands of pounds of hay and pasture seed, of which 900,000 pounds is of the type suited for range reseeding. As a prudent landlord our Government is now using the seed to develop its property.

As pointed out in the report the estimated cost of the seeding will be about \$6 per acre or an estimated \$660,000. The authorized appropriation takes care of but a fraction of this amount. The users of the range will cooperate in carrying out the reseeding program. Again this type of cooperation is the best type of owner-user relationship. The grazing users who cooperate have the benefit of a better range upon which to graze their sheep and cattle and under present administrative procedures they can have the advantage of the increased grazing capacity in their grazing leases.

In the 77th Congress a thorough report on grazing problems was prepared and published under the title "The Western Range," Senate Document No. 199, and therein the Forest Service estimated that the carrying capacity of the western rangelands as a whole had fallen from an original capacity of 22.5 million animal units to about 10.8 million animal units, or a reduction of more than one-half.

The Forest Service has aggressively pushed a range reseeding program. It is estimated that such a complete program on the national forests alone, would cost \$100 million. In recent years the Government has just made a beginning by investing some \$3.5 million in reseeding national forest ranges. Another \$16.9 million has been spent in range improvement in development of waterholes, drift fences, and other range improvements. At the same time more than \$3 million has been privately spent in range improvement and revegetation.

This cooperative approach with the Government assuming its obligation as a landlord in providing the seed for reseeding operations is much to be preferred to the approach suggested by H. R. 6787 and S. 2548 now before the Agriculture Committee. There the permittee is the one who makes the range improvement including the undertaking of range reseeding and elimination of noxious weeds. Then to provide for incentive and encouragement in the range improvement the permittee gains a right to be compensated for any loss suffered when the grazing permit is withdrawn. In effect such an approach gives the permittee an interest in the land itself. An interest that he can require the Government or a subsequent permittee to com-

pensate him for when the permit is withdrawn.

The method of range improvement adopted today is much better and places the responsibility for range reseeding and range improvement squarely upon the shoulders of the Government who is the landlord. Yet those who wish to cooperate, whether they be grazing permit holders or State fish and game commissions, can do so. And both mutually benefit.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free on board transportation conveyance at point of storage, surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price-support program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, not to exceed 485,000 pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department, not to exceed 163,000 pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department, not to exceed 252,000 pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose specified in section 2 of this act with funds made available under this act and funds available for such purposes out of appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1954.

Committee amendment:

Page 2, line 10, strike out "1954" and insert "1955."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this act shall be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service, not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not to exceed \$25,000.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this act.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Bow, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (S. 2987) to provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies, pursuant to House Resolution 616, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations may have until midnight Friday night to file a report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. When will the bill be submitted to the full committee?

Mr. TABER. There will be a meeting of the full committee on Friday morning. There is a possibility that the House may not be in session on Friday, and I felt that we should get this permission today.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw by reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON reserved all points of order on the bill.

THE LATE HONORABLE BENNETT CHAMP CLARK

(Mr. CANNON asked and was given permission to address the House.)

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest regret that I announce the unexpected death of Judge Bennett Champ Clark, in Gloucester, Mass., last evening.

Judge Clark first came to this floor as a lad of 3 and was immediately on intimate terms with the leadership of the House on both sides of the aisle and was as faithful in his attendance on the session of the House as any of his father's contemporaries.

His long attendance here, and his presence at every party conference and caucus in which his distinguished father participated, gave him a practical working knowledge of House rules to be secured in no other way. And it was inevitable when his father succeeded to the Speakership, and the great parliamentarian, Asher Crosby Hinds, was simultaneously elected to membership in the House in the 62d Congress, that Bennett should become his father's parliamentarian. He retained that position until he resigned to leave with the first American Expeditionary Force for France in the First World War.

When mustered out of the service at the close of the war, he entered the practice of law in St. Louis and became one of the noted trial lawyers of the Missouri bar.

He served 3 terms as United States Senator from Missouri, the first time briefly when appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Harry B. Hawes, and 2 full terms to which he was elected in 1932 and 1938 respectively.

On his retirement from the Senate in 1945, he was immediately appointed by his friend and former senatorial colleague, President Truman, to the bench of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia where he was serving at the time of his death.

As Judge Stephens, the presiding judge of the court, well said, in his tribute this morning, "He devoted his life to the service of his country." He was one of the first to volunteer in the First World War, and served successively as captain, lieutenant colonel, and colonel on the General Staff.

He was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the American Legion, was chairman of the Paris caucus and an incorporator and one of the 17 charter members, and served as national commander.

Like his father he was widely considered a presidential possibility and was a colorful figure at recent national conventions. He dies at the prime of life and at the zenith of his career.

He was a distinguished son of a distinguished father—and a beloved son of Missouri.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RAYBURN. I wish to join with the gentleman from Missouri in expressing my deep regret at the passing of Bennett Champ Clark. When I came here his very distinguished father was Speaker of the House of Representatives. He was a young man around here, and afterward became Parliamentarian of this House, in which position he distinguished himself.

I never knew a more lovable man than Champ Clark, his father. He had a big, kind, fine heart that went along with a big, fine brain. His son Bennett inherited those fine and noble qualities. As the gentleman said, his life was practically all devoted to public service, in which capacity he distinguished himself. He was a great American.

He was a fine citizen and I deeply regret his passing.

To his lovely wife and his boys I extend my deepest and most sincere sympathy.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. It was one of the privileges of my life to know the beloved Bennett Champ Clark. His youngsters and mine are exactly the same age. They were frequently at our home and our youngsters were at his home. By reason of that and many other things I came to know Judge Clark very, very well. He certainly was a lovable, fine, great American, whom we shall all miss.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the life, character, and public service of the late Judge Clark.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROGRAM FOR JULY 15

(Mr. HALLECK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, in order that everyone may be informed, if rules are granted we might call up for consideration the bill (H. R. 8658) to amend title 18 of the United States Code, to provide for punishment of persons who jump bail.

The Foreign Affairs Committee has reported a resolution dealing with the matter of admission of Red China to the United Nations.

Also there is a resolution for the creation of a Special Elections Committee such as is usually provided for as we come to the close of each Congress.

We might also call up the bill (H. R. 236) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Fryingpan project in Colorado.

There is no definite determination as to when we will call any of these bills, but I announce the possibility of their being called up in order that the Members may have as much notice as possible.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF CONTROLLED FLIGHT

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 429) authorizing the printing as a House document of the proceedings at Kitty Hawk, N. C., and at Washington, D. C., celebrating the 50th anniversary year of controlled-powered flight, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the proceedings conducted at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on December 15, 16, and 17, 1903, and at Washington, D. C., on December 17, 1953, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of controlled-powered flight, by Wilbur and Orville Wright shall be printed as a House document.

With the following committee amendment:

Line 1, strike out "Kitty" and insert "Kill."
Line 2, strike out "Hawk" and insert "Devil Hills."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

The title of the resolution was amended so as to read: "Authorizing the printing as a House document of the proceedings at Kill Devil Hills, N. C., and at Washington, D. C., celebrating the 50th anniversary year of controlled-powered flight."

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 87

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (S. Con. Res. 80) to print additional copies of Senate Document No. 87, Review of the United Nations Charter—A

Collection of Documents, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations 1,000 additional copies of Senate Document 87, 83d Congress, 2d session, Review of the United Nations Charter—A Collection of Documents.

With the following committee amendments:

Lines 2 and 3, strike out the following: "for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations one" and in lieu thereof insert the word "three."

Line 6, after the word "Documents", insert a semicolon and the following: "1,000 copies for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations and 2,000 copies for the use of the Members of the House of Representatives."

Estimated cost of printing approximately \$4,724.07.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The resolution was concurred in.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG

Mr. SCHENCK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 241) providing for printing as a House document the pledge of allegiance to the flag, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed as a House document the pledge of allegiance to the flag, as designated in section 7 of the joint resolution approved June 22, 1942 (36 U. S. C., sec. 172), as amended (Public Law 396, 83d Cong., ch. 297, 2d ses.; H. J. Res. 243, approved June 14, 1954); and that there be printed 681,000 additional copies, of which 437,000 shall be for the use of the House; and 144,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and that there be included thereon the following history of the pledge:

Author of the pledge was Francis Bellamy, born at Mount Morris, N. Y., lived 1855 to 1931. Original pledge first publicly used in 1892, was changed slightly by First and Second National Flag Conferences in 1923 and 1924, was officially designated as Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag by Public Law 287, 79th Congress, approved December 28, 1945. On June 14, 1954, Flag Day, it was amended by Public Law 396 to include the words "under God."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HATE PROPAGANDA

(Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply concerned, and I think other Members should be deeply concerned, about the fact that while the country is under grave preoccupation with internal security, Communist infiltration, subversion, aggression, and other similar ac-

tivities, and our people feel very deeply, anti-Communist, a group of ultra-rightists is seeking to exploit this feeling by sending a very large amount of hate propaganda through the mails which is antireligious, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, and anti-Jewish.

I am today introducing a resolution of inquiry to ascertain from the Postmaster General the extent of the hate propaganda, antireligious, anti-Catholic, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, and anti-Jewish, which is going through the mails, not only from domestic sources but from outside the country as well. I have already introduced a resolution to have the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service investigate the situation. My resolution today specifically names the following 10 publications as examples upon which detailed information is requested:

First. Common Sense, allegedly published twice monthly at Union, N. J.

Second. Pamphlet entitled "The Criminals" attributed to Editor Einar Aberg, Norrviken, Sweden, allegedly published in 1950.

Third. A single sheet entitled "Communism" by the same editor as in item 2 carrying pictures, bearing the date "February 1954."

Fourth. A single sheet headed "Stop Invasion," allegedly issued by the Committee To Save the McCarran Act, Tulsa, Okla., or Los Angeles, Calif.

Fifth. A periodical publication Williams Intelligence Summary, allegedly published at Santa Ana, Calif.

Sixth. A single sheet headed "Open Letter to Congress," allegedly published by West Virginia Anti-Communist League, Huntington, W. Va.

Seventh. The Cross and the Flag, allegedly published monthly at Los Angeles, Calif.

Eighth. A single sheet headed "The Kiss of Death," allegedly issued by the Citizens Protective Association, St. Louis, Mo.

Ninth. A periodical publication called the "Western Voice," alleged published in Inglewood, Calif.

Tenth. The American Nationalist, allegedly published at Inglewood, Calif.

The deep concern of the country with internal security and Communist infiltration, subversion, and aggression, should not be permitted to divert us so as to afford a cover for hate propaganda distributed or transmitted through the mails. To prevent such exploitation of the deeply anti-Communist feelings of the people by ultrarightists in an equally vital question of internal security.

VACATING SPECIAL ORDER

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the special order I have for today be vacated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

RED CHINA'S ADMISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The SPEAKER. Under special order heretofore entered, the gentleman from

West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Speaker, while the air is filled with pious pretensions of peace, and hypocrisy parades in the name of diplomacy, aggressive tyranny stalks the free peoples of the world. At the very moment that spokesmen for some of the major powers of the West are championing the cause of Red China's admission to the United Nations, Asia is aflame with new Communist assaults, and the menacing Red tide sweeps on.

Where will it all stop? When can the world hope for respite? What is the answer to this organized violence in our times?

Certainly appeasement is not the answer. We know from bitter experience that appeasement only begets greater demands. The appetites of the tyrant are insatiable. Country after country, people after people have been literally gobbled up by the maws of Soviet imperialism since the end of World War II. These feasts of aggression have only whetted the appetite of the Reds. Asia is next on the Red menu.

How long is it going to take the West to fully comprehend that the key center of all Communist aggression is Moscow? Are we going to be taken in again by the taffy that the way to handle Red aggression is to idly sit by hoping that time will conjure up a rift between the Chinese Reds and Moscow? This is a variation of the devilishly dangerous theme that the Chinese Reds were harmless agrarians and the thing to do was let them alone and they would develop into an Asiatic block against Moscow? Does anyone in his right senses believe this after Korea and Indochina? And where will the blows fall tomorrow?

At the cost of painful disillusionment, we have come to the realization that wishing for peace isn't enough. Peace does not come by wishing for it, and let us once and for all come to the understanding that the absence of shooting does not in itself constitute peace. Where there is a denial of justice for a whole people there is no peace. There can be war without bombs raining from the skies. It is war when the pressures of totalitarian powers are applied to weaker peoples; when the threat of force, actual or implied, is utilized to place outsiders who are not wanted into the ruling places of power in the administration of a sovereign state; when the use of subversion in the form of fifth columns are used to undermine a national regime. This is war that is just as ugly as wholesale killing, for it deprives nations of their independence, condemns whole peoples to enslavement, destroys hope, and reduces men to a state of animality.

So we come to the place, Mr. Speaker, where we must be aware that the Communists are now at war actually with our kind of world. This has to be a premise for a sound, intelligent, and effective foreign policy of the United States. If others, in their materialistic greed, think they can treat safely with the bear, that is their risk and their responsibility. As for ourselves, we have the problem of becoming acquainted

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 16, 1954
For actions of July 15, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 132

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported farm program bill. Senate concurred in House amendment to bill to transfer surplus CCC seeds to Forest Service and BLM. Sen. Johnson, Tex., urged continuation of drought relief. House committees reported bills authorizing flood-control appropriations, emergency farm loans, and cooperation with Mexico and Canada in insect and plant-disease control. House subcommittee voted to report bill to authorize reclamation loans by Interior. House committees were authorized to report CCC borrowing-power bill and housing bill during recess. Sen. Humphrey defended his position on price supports, and he and Sen. Murray inserted statements on 1952 campaign.

SENATE

- FARM PROGRAM.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 3052, the farm program bill, with a report containing majority, minority, supplemental, and separate views (S. Rept. 1810)(p. 10066).
Sen. Humphrey defended his position on price supports and inserted his reply to a New York Times editorial (pp. 10108-9). Sen. Humphrey inserted and discussed a letter from F. W. Thatcher in reply to Sen. Aiken's charge that the President's campaign speeches on price supports have been misrepresented; and Sen. Murray inserted a Farmers Union statement on this same matter (pp. 10067-71).
- CCC SEEDS; FORESTRY.** Concurred in the House amendment to S. 2987, authorizing transfer of surplus CCC seeds to the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The amendment makes the bill applicable to the fiscal year 1955, whereas it previously related only to 1954. (p. 10107.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
- DROUGHT RELIEF.** Sen. Johnson, Tex., urged continuation of the emergency feed program or a new program for the same purpose and inserted his letters to the President and the Secretary on this matter (p. 10123).

4. **ATOMIC ENERGY.** Continued debate on S. 3690, to amend numerous provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. At several points during the debate there was discussion as to whether the bill should include provision for preference to REA cooperatives and TVA for power that might be developed from atomic energy. The bill includes a new provision directing AEC to make arrangements (including contracts, agreements, and loans) for agricultural research and development activities. The bill also authorizes the Commission to lease lands belonging to the U. S. for mining or prospecting for source materials. (A similar bill, H. R. 9757, has been reported in the House; H. Rept. 2181.)

5. **STRATEGIC MATERIALS.** Sen. Malone inserted a U. S. News & World Report article, "Will Lack of Minerals Strangle United States in War?" (pp. 10145-8).

HOUSE

6. **FLOOD CONTROL.** The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9859, which includes an authorization of \$20 million additional for work by this Department on 11 watersheds (H. Rept. 2247) (p. 10063).

7. **FARM LOANS; PLANT DISEASES.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment S. 3245, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use \$15,000,000 of the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund for emergency loans to farmers and stockmen (H. Rept. 2250); and without amendment S. 3697, to authorize cooperation with Mexico and Canada in control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insects or plant diseases (H. Rept. 2251) (p. 10063).

8. **CCC BORROWING POWER; BANKING AND CURRENCY.** The Banking and Currency Committee was granted permission until midnight, July 18, to file reports on H. R. 9756 to provide for an additional increase in CCC's borrowing power from \$8.5 billion to \$10 billion, and S. 3589, to provide for the independent management of the Export-Import Bank under a Board of Directors, to provide for representation of the bank on the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, and to increase the bank's lending authority (p. 10042).

9. **RECLAMATION LOANS.** A subcommittee voted to report to the full Interior and Insular Affairs Committee H. R. 5301, to authorize Interior Department loans to privately-owned reclamation projects (pp. D842-3).

10. **MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 8896, to provide for multiple mineral development of the same tracts of the public lands (p. 10063).

11. **HOUSING LOANS.** The House conferees were granted permission until midnight, July 18, to file their report on H. R. 7839, the housing bill, which includes provision for continuing the rural-housing loan program (p. 10041).

12. **TRANSPORTATION.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported H. R. 6310, to exempt from regulation by the CAB, operations in the transportation of livestock, fish, floricultural and horticultural commodities (p. D843).

13. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee ordered reported H. R. 7785, to make permanent the increases in regular annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act which were granted by Public Law 555, 82nd Congress, and extend such increases to additional annuities purchased by voluntary contribution (p. D843).

Nonpower proceeds

	1953 actual	1954 estimate	1955 estimate		1953 actual	1954 estimate	1955 estimate
Income for year:				Program requirements—Continued			
Sales of fertilizer and byproducts.....	\$20,062,333	\$21,330,000	\$21,498,000	Bridge construction, H. R. 3182.....	\$274,942	\$46,000	\$2,000
Sale of retired plant.....	1,166,571	917,000	1,077,000	Total program requirements.....	16,649,993	17,138,000	16,776,000
Other income.....	98,066	63,000	98,000	Balance, current year.....	4,676,977	5,172,000	5,897,000
Total income for year.....	21,326,970	22,310,000	22,673,000	Balance, previous year.....	4,229,268	4,676,977	5,172,000
Program requirements:				Total available for contingencies			
Cost of experimental fertilizer pro-				and payments to U. S. Treasury..	8,906,245	9,848,977	11,069,000
duction.....	16,383,243	16,975,000	16,407,000	Payments to U. S. Treasury.....	4,229,268	4,676,977	5,172,000
Resource development.....		631,000	640,000	Balance reserved for contingencies..	4,676,977	5,172,000	5,897,000
Change in chemical inventories.....	-8,192	-514,000	-273,000				

TRANSFER OF HAY AND PASTURE SEEDS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. UP-
TON in the chair) laid before the Senate
the amendment of the House of Repre-
sentatives to the bill (S. 2987) to provide
for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds
from the Commodity Credit Corporation
to Federal land-administering agencies,
which was, on page 2, line 11, strike out
"1954" and insert "1955."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the bill
was passed unanimously by the Senate
on May 4, and provided for the transfer
of grass seed from the Commodity Cred-
it Corporation to other Government
agencies during the fiscal year 1954. In-
asmuch as the House did not pass the
bill before July 1, it was necessary to
amend the bill so as to make it read
"fiscal year 1955."

I move that the Senate concur in the
amendment of the House of Representa-
tives.

Let me say this matter has been dis-
cussed with the majority leader.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I have
checked with the minority members of
the committee, and they are in agree-
ment on this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
question is on agreeing to the motion of
the Senator from Vermont that the
Senate concur in the amendment of the
House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

KLYCE MOTORS, INC.—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I sub-
mit a report of the committee of confer-
ence on the disagreeing votes of the two
Houses on the amendments of the Senate
to the bill (H. R. 5185) for the relief of
Klyce Motors, Inc. I ask unanimous
consent for the present consideration of
the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The re-
port will be read for the information of
the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report,
as follows:

The committee of conference on the dis-
agreeing votes of the two Houses on the
amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R.
5185) for the relief of Klyce Motors, Inc.,
having met after full and free conference,
have agreed to recommend and do recom-
mend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagree-
ment to the amendment of the Senate num-
bered 2, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House
recede from its disagreement to the Senate
amendment numbered 1 and agree to the

same with an amendment as follows: In
lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted
by the Senate amendment insert "\$91,000";
and the Senate agree to the same.

WILLIAM LANGER,
HERMAN WELKER,
ESTES KEFAUVER,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

EDGAR A. JONAS,
USHER BURDICK,
THOMAS J. LANE,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent for the immediate
consideration of the conference report.
Two amendments were made by the Sen-
ate, as follows:

The first amendment raised the
amount of the claim from \$38,960 to
\$116,982.76.

The second amendment struck out the
10 percent attorneys' fees and provided
that no part of the moneys should be
paid as attorneys' fees.

At the conference between the House
and Senate conferees it was agreed that
the House would recede from the dis-
agreement to amendment No. 2 relating
to attorneys' fees, and the conferees fur-
ther agreed that the sum of \$91,000 was
a fair amount in regard to this claim.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there
objection to the immediate consideration
of the report?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President,
reserving the right to object, I should
like to inquire what the Senator said the
attorneys' fees amount to.

Mr. LANGER. They were eliminated
entirely.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I have no ob-
jection.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, re-
serving the right to object, has the re-
port been agreed to by the House con-
ferees?

Mr. LANGER. Oh, yes.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am one of the
conferees, and I am in favor of the con-
ference report.

Mr. LANGER. It has been agreed to
unanimously by the conferees on each
side.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of
the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The
question is on agreeing to the motion of
the Senator from North Dakota.

The motion was agreed to.

MUTUAL AID

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, last
year when the mutual-aid bill was before
the Senate for consideration my minor-
ity views were not printed. As a matter

of fact, while we were waiting for them
to be printed, the bill was passed. This
year I intend to bring to the attention
of the Senate the mutual-aid bill before
it comes to the floor of the Senate, so
that every Member of this body may
know exactly what the Government is
giving away to foreign countries in this
giveaway program.

The committee ordered the bill re-
ported 3 days ago by a vote of 11 to 2.
The senior Senator from North Dakota
was joined by the junior Senator from
Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] in opposing the fa-
vorable report on the bill.

Mr. President, the mutual-aid bill
which will be reported to the Senate very
shortly, is not a matter of the \$3,100,-
000,000 which is being given away this
year. The \$3,100,000,000 is simply in ad-
dition to what has not been expended
under prior appropriations. We shall be
giving away, instead of \$3,100,000,000,
the sum of \$12,850,000,000. I repeat the
amount: \$12,850,000,000. That is the
amount which the taxpayers of the
United States are being called upon to
give to other countries, because that is
the sum involved in the decision we shall
be making. In other words, we shall
only be adding \$3,100,000,000 to the sum
which is left from prior appropriations.
I cannot make that too clear. Every
Senator who votes for the \$3,100,000,000
will be simply adding that amount to
unappropriated sums, which will total
to the grand sum of \$12,850,000,000.

Mr. President, the assessed valuation
of the State of North Dakota, when I
was Governor, was approximately \$2
billion, at 100 percent valuation. I might
add that 12 States in the Union have a
lower assessed valuation than does the
State of North Dakota. So we are giv-
ing away, in the so-called mutual-aid
program, between 6 and 7 times the
value of every acre of land and all the
real and personal property, including
every horse, cow, and sheep, within the
boundaries of North Dakota.

Since I have been in the Senate, I
have voted against each and every item
of the giveaway program. In the Sen-
ate, I voted against the ratification by
the United States of the United Nations
Charter, although I had with me only the
vote of Senator Henrik Shipstead, of
Minnesota, and the vote of the dying
Senator Hiram Johnson, of California,
then confined to his death bed in the
hospital, and who was paired against
ratification.

I have spoken on this matter on the
Senate floor time and time again. I
shall, in this report, simply reiterate,

reassert, reemphasize, and redeclare, as strongly as I can, what I said last year on the same subject.

Mr. President, I am only a small town lawyer from North Dakota. It may be that I am not equipped, by intellect or training, to weigh such mysterious and extraordinary matters. But when I look upon the present policy of the United States, and especially that part which passed under the name of mutual aid, I am tempted to consider that we have been sold a bill of goods by foreign countries.

It seems to me to be a mockery of common sense when 2 and 2 are alleged to be anything other than 4. This may be a piece of oversimplification, but it is a standard rule of thumb that we can all go by. A policy which rests on other and more mysterious considerations may be suspected to be more occult than factual, and to consist, at best, of a pretentious tilting at windmills. At most, it is a fraud. I wish to emphasize that. It is a fraud upon the credulity of the American people, to the degree that they have been hoodwinked by it. It is my considered judgment that the policy of so-called mutual aid constitutes just such a fraud.

It seems to me, further, Mr. President, that there are currents here which run deeper than men perceive, and that when these terrible times are reduced to the dry dust of history, there will appear to be very little difference between the world strategies espoused by former Secretary of State Acheson and those followed by his present successor, Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Now that the sound and fury of campaign declarations have abated, it becomes increasingly evident that the present administration has inherited and accepted the very policies against which the Republican leaders once inveighed so loudly and so clearly. These policies, in simple fact, were made with Republican participation. They are being continued by the Republican administration. I wish to add that the administration under Mr. Dulles is exactly like that of Mr. Acheson's.

One of the chief architects of that policy, John Foster Dulles, has now become the spokesman of the American people to the nations of the world, and he has brought with him to the halls and the meeting chambers of the State Department the entire Truman-Acheson foreign concept, almost without variation.

I do not like to labor the subject, for it is not one which gives me pleasure to dwell upon. But is it not true that the identical bipartisan nature of our policy, under which Senator Vandenberg and other leading Republicans cooperated fully with the Truman-Acheson axis, though they paid lip service to another ideal, continues today in all of its main essentials?

Did we not continue to appease the Communists at Korea, although we sometimes clothed our doubts, vascillations, and retreat from principle in brave words? Do we not still continue to pretend that we were not at war with the Chinese, whose great armies had laid the northern half of the Korean penin-

sula prostrate? Did we not continue another vain and cynical pretense by affecting to fight under the banner of the United Nations in a war which was being fought by American soldiers and American arms and which was paid for by American tax moneys?

Is it not true that this pathetic fraud against the American people and against ordinary simple honesty continues under conditions in which our so-called European allies have constituted themselves the main suppliers to the Chinese Communist enemy for a commercial profit?

Consider the wholly inadvised jaunt of Secretary Dulles over the Eurasian world some months ago, symbolized by his presentation of a nickel-plated revolver to the Egyptian strong-arm man, General Naguib, in the name of the American President, Dwight Eisenhower. Has not the whole world seen the pictures of this small-time dictator brandishing this absurd weapon? Do not Naguib and his successors represent the type of authoritarian usurpation of government to which we have proclaimed ourselves unalterably opposed? Is his country not the same Egypt which did not lift a hand in its defense when Rommel threw its legions at Cairo and Alexandria? It is the same Egypt which was thrown back on its heels by the untrained regiments of poorly armed little Israel during the latter's war for independence. Does any military man question today that this opera-bouffe country could be reduced to impotence in a matter of days by two good British companies attended by half a dozen airplanes?

Everywhere on Mr. Dulles' itinerary he played the part of a big bluff Santa Clause without whiskers—a few million extra here, accompanied as he was by Mr. Stassen, and more millions in the next place; new M47 tanks to a Yugoslavia—whose devotion to our cause is more than questionable; a thousand jet aircraft of new design to the Turks, who, noble as they may be, could not resist Russian arms for a week. At the same time we are told there is not enough money to equip our own Air Force, which the late General Vandenberg assured the Congress is already below the danger line.

Can any Senator find in these ill-considered, childlike actions any justification for faith in Mr. Dulles and in the future? Where is the realism here, and where is the good sense? Where is that clarity of bold purpose which the present position critically demands?

Is it not true that we continue to follow the identical foolish and unsound policy of "Asia for the Europeans," while Moscow has been allowed to take up unchallenged the slogan of "Asia for the Asiatics"? Has not the Kremlin made the most of this in the tremendous struggle for the conquest of men's minds? And have we not had to answer this challenge with the bodies and lives of our best young men on the bloody battlefields of Korea and elsewhere?

THE PRESIDENT'S FARM PROGRAM

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from North Dakota yield

to me with the understanding that my remarks shall come at the end of his address?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator with the understanding that I will not lose the floor, and that his remarks will be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, as of yesterday I noticed an editorial in the New York Times of July 14, 1954, entitled "Where Leadership Counts." The New York Times editor gave his views in reference to the proposed farm legislation which will soon be before the Members of the Senate, and in the latter part of the editorial the editor took the time and the pains to make a particular reference to the junior Senator from Minnesota. The editorial reads in part:

Or are they going to look to committee members like Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, who likes to be considered a liberal, but who is responsible for one of the most backward-looking of all the provisions that make this bill thoroughly iniquitous—the creation of a status for four more crops that would put them almost on the same footing as the six existing "basic crops"?

To ask that question is like asking which would have the greater firepower—a machinegun battalion or a battalion armed with flintlock muskets.

I appreciate the courtesy of the editor of the New York Times. I am sure he is an expert in agricultural matters. I can see the fields of waving grain on the roofs of the penthouses of New York City. I am sure he has great knowledge of petunia plants and such other garden variety products. I recognize that the acres of Central Park are a great inspiration for editorial comment on the complex subject of agriculture. With those facts in mind, I appreciate the views of the editor.

I have always had a high regard for the New York Times and its editorial staff, and I still have. The staff has a right to be wrong, as anyone else may be, and I am sure that after the editor reads my letter to the New York Times he will correct the error of his ways.

I have only one comment to make to the editor of the New York Times. When the Times discusses foreign policy, immigration, and economic conditions, it is on familiar ground; but when it gets into the field of agriculture, I think it is short of talented personnel able to make concise and accurate expressions on the subject.

I should now like to read the letter which I wrote to the editor of the New York Times:

JULY 15, 1954.

The Editor,

New York Times, New York, N. Y.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have read with considerable interest your editorial of July 14, entitled "Where Leadership Counts." In this editorial you have vigorously supported President Eisenhower's farm program. There are certain aspects of that program with which I have expressed sharp disagreement. You have gone out of your way to single me out for editorial criticism, and in your reference to me have said: "Is responsible for one of the most backward-looking of all the provisions that make this bill thoroughly iniquitous—the creation of a status for 4 more crops that would put them almost on the same footing as the 6 existing basic crops."

Public Law 524 - 83d Congress
Chapter 566 - 2d Session
S. 2987

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 529.

To provide for the transfer of hay and pasture seeds from the Commodity Credit Corporation to Federal land-administering agencies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the following agencies, free on board transportation conveyance at point of storage, surplus hay and pasture seeds acquired under the price support program, as follows: To the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, not to exceed four hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds; to the Fish and Wildlife Service, Interior Department, not to exceed one hundred and sixty-three thousand pounds; to the Bureau of Land Management, Interior Department, not to exceed two hundred and fifty-two thousand pounds. The kinds and quantities of seeds transferred within such maximum quantities, subject to determination of availability and surplus supply by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be determined by such agencies, but shall not exceed quantities which may be utilized for the purpose specified in section 2 of this Act with funds made available under this Act and funds available for such purpose out of appropriations to such agencies for the fiscal year 1955.

CCC hay and
pasture seeds.
Transfer.

SEC. 2. The seeds transferred pursuant to this Act shall be used by the transferee agencies only for the purpose of seeding grazing lands administered by them. To defray costs of transporting and seeding, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the following sums: To the Forest Service, not to exceed \$95,000; Fish and Wildlife Service, not to exceed \$25,000; and to the Bureau of Land Management, not to exceed \$25,000.

Use.
Appropriations.

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for its investment in the seeds transferred pursuant to this Act.

Approved July 26, 1954.

